





سكدا من الاصل

Sadat to Decide Soon

Qadhafi Declares He Offered To Merge Libya With Egypt

BEIRUT, July 23 (AP)—Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, disclosed today that his Revolutionary Command Council has offered to merge Libya with Egypt into one state, the Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

Soviet Craft Lands, Sends Venus Data

(Continued from Page 1)

spacecraft to descend to Venus on the day side of the planet. Previous craft reached Venus on its night side.

Tass said that data on the temperature and pressure of the Venusian atmosphere and on the nature of the planet's surface were being processed. A detailed report is expected to be made public in perhaps one month.

The previous Soviet Venusian craft, Venus-7, reported a surface temperature of about 900 degrees Fahrenheit and a pressure 90 times the earth's atmospheric pressure at sea level. These data were close to previous Soviet and U.S. estimates.

The Soviet Union's Venus exploration program began in February, 1961, with the launching of Venus-1, which failed when communications ceased at a distance of about 4.5 million miles from earth.

After launching failures in 1962 and 1964, according to Western observations, two Soviet Venus craft departed in November, 1965. One, Venus-2, missed the planet by 15,000 miles. The other, Venus-3, struck it, becoming the first man-made object to reach the surface of another planet.

Useful data on the character of the Venusian atmosphere were obtained by Venus-4 in 1967 and by Venus-5 and Venus-6 in 1969 before the most successful of the previous missions, Venus-7, made the first soft landing and sent back data from the planet's surface.

Sudan's Numeiri Says He Broke Up Another Plot

BEIRUT, July 23 (AP)—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri said yesterday that he has broken up a rightist plot which had the backing of some army officers.

The 42-year-old leader of Africa's largest country in terms of area, was speaking to thousands in a Khartoum stadium on the first anniversary of an unsuccessful Communist-led coup that knocked him from power for three days.

In the speech, broadcast by the government radio, Maj. Gen. Numeiri said:

"I want to tell you that we have broken up a new plot, but this one was instigated by members of the dissolved political parties."

He was referring to the Umma (Nation) and Ikhwan (Unio) groups, which were banned after he took power in a coup in 1969. Gen. Numeiri said a list of those arrested, civilians and officers, Sudanese allies were involved in the plot, he added.

The two parties were rivals for power in the pre-Numeiri era and announced last year the formation of a "Sudanese National Front" in statements mailed from London to Beirut newspapers.

WEATHER

C	F	
ALABAMA	23	Sunny
ALASKA	21	Very cloudy
ARIZONA	29	Partly sunny
ARKANSAS	29	Partly sunny
CALIFORNIA	29	Partly sunny
CANADA	29	Partly sunny
COLORADO	29	Partly sunny
CONNECTICUT	29	Partly sunny
DELAWARE	29	Partly sunny
FLORIDA	29	Partly sunny
GEORGIA	29	Partly sunny
ILLINOIS	29	Partly sunny
INDIANA	29	Partly sunny
IOWA	29	Partly sunny
KANSAS	29	Partly sunny
KENTUCKY	29	Partly sunny
Louisiana	29	Partly sunny
MAINE	29	Partly sunny
MARYLAND	29	Partly sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	29	Partly sunny
MICHIGAN	29	Partly sunny
MINNESOTA	29	Partly sunny
MISSISSIPPI	29	Partly sunny
MISSOURI	29	Partly sunny
MONTANA	29	Partly sunny
NEBRASKA	29	Partly sunny
NEVADA	29	Partly sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	29	Partly sunny
NEW JERSEY	29	Partly sunny
NEW YORK	29	Partly sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	29	Partly sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	29	Partly sunny
OHIO	29	Partly sunny
OKLAHOMA	29	Partly sunny
OREGON	29	Partly sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	29	Partly sunny
RHODE ISLAND	29	Partly sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	Partly sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	29	Partly sunny
TENNESSEE	29	Partly sunny
TEXAS	29	Partly sunny
UTAH	29	Partly sunny
VIRGINIA	29	Partly sunny
WASHINGTON	29	Partly sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	29	Partly sunny
WISCONSIN	29	Partly sunny
WYOMING	29	Partly sunny

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Pravda Hits Speculation on Egypt's Move

Ties Seen Intact Despite 'Sabotage'

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today attacked speculation over the reasons behind the withdrawal of Soviet personnel from Egypt.

In a commentary marking the 20th anniversary of the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy, the newspaper said:

"The enemies of Soviet-Egyptian friendship are now trying to speculate on the return from Egypt of Soviet military personnel."

"The hubbub raised by reactionary bourgeois propaganda is accordingly without foundation," the commentary said.

Continuing Friendship

Stressing that Soviet-Egyptian friendship was "neither a temporary nor a chance factor of contemporary politics," it declared that ties between the two countries were continuing to expand on the basis of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship.

The article also contained an attack on Arab reactionaries who, it said, were trying to break the ties and undermine progressive policies in Egypt.

"One cannot disregard the fact, however, that in several Arab countries, Egypt included, right-wing reactionary forces, opposed to social change, are struggling to become more active. These forces are trying to sabotage progressive reforms and simultaneously undermine Soviet-Arab friendship."

Pravda's article was one of a number in today's Soviet press devoted to Egyptian anniversary celebrations this weekend. The tone appeared to confirm the Soviet official attitude that the withdrawal of its personnel from Egypt will not harm relations between the two countries.

Egyptian Aide Says Russians Will Keep Up Flow of Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

firming the impression that had been growing in Cairo for the last two or three days—that Egypt and the Soviet Union are attempting to work out what one diplomat calls "a friendly divorce."

Coupled with recent editorials in Al-Ahram, the Cairo newspaper that most consistently reflects government thinking, Mr.

el-Zayyat's comments also suggested to some observers that, after a brief period of uncertainty, Mr. Sadat's government is moving to define some alternative policies to the almost complete reliance on Soviet military and diplomatic support in the past.

The information minister, alternately joking with and chiding reporters for asking about the numbers of Russian military advisers leaving and the types of weapons Russia was supplying, which he termed military secrets, said that Mr. Sadat "had not mentioned anything about arms or spare parts" in his declaration.

Egypt hoped to continue to receive weapons from the Soviet Union and would welcome them from other sources as well—including the United States, Mr. el-Zayyat said pointedly.

All Russian military "advisers" had been asked to leave the country, Mr. el-Zayyat said. But he added that Russian "trainers" would remain here and new ones could be expected to arrive as the need arose.

He defined trainers as those "coming with new weapons, who stay until they get them explained to the people that are using them."

Western military experts here said this category would probably include missile technicians for the air defense surface-to-air missile systems known as SAM-3s, as well as pilot trainers for advanced jet fighters. There were no reliable estimates available of how many men this might include.

But authoritative Cairo sources confirmed yesterday that only about 5,000 Russian advisers will have left the country by the middle of next week. The rate of any future withdrawals has not yet been decided. Published estimates of Soviet strength here ranged from 15,000 to 20,000.

Meanwhile, Egypt today marked the 20th anniversary of the July revolution that deposed King Farouk. The celebration included large-scale ground and air maneuvers and declarations of support for President Sadat's ouster of the Soviet military advisers.

The Soviet leadership assured Mr. Sadat of Russia's continued support for "the just struggle launched by the Egyptian people to liberate occupied Arab land."

The premier accepted the commission and said he would suggest the new cabinet primarily to aim for the earliest possible elections and a dissolution of parliament.

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EUROPEAN TRADE AGREEMENT—A general view of the signing ceremony for free trade treaties of Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Sweden with the Common Market countries in the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels on Saturday morning.

2 Western European Blocs Sign Free-Trade Compacts

(Continued from Page 1)

their foreign trade posed by the grouping of the Six.

Since Britain and two of its association partners, Norway and Denmark, are joining the Common Market, trade will now have gone up between these three and the other association countries—Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland—if some accommodation were not made to reduce trade barriers throughout the Western European zone.

This is precisely what the treaties signed yesterday set out to do. Once Britain signed the treaty of accession—in the Egmout Palace last January—it became the priority aim of the Common Market and European Free Trade Association members to deal with this problem.

Both the Common Market and the association have internal free trade. This enables goods to move across national barriers within each bloc without the payment of duties. For the EFTA, free trade is only in industrial goods, while for the Common Market it embraces far more products as well.

The Common Market countries levy a common external tariff on imported goods of countries that are not members. This cohesive stimulus stimulates efforts to integrate other economic and financial sectors as well. The EFTA countries each levy national duties against imports of countries that are not members.

Purpose at Creation

Thus, the association is a much looser and less ambitious enterprise than the Common Market. The association was created with the purpose of eventually merging with the Common Market when the conditions in Europe were introduced for the so-called sensitive products, in which free trade could seriously hurt local employment conditions in some countries. For instance, for paper products, which the Scandinavian countries produce efficiently and sell vigorously, the period for tariff abolition has been introduced for the so-called sensitive products, in which free trade could seriously hurt local employment conditions in some countries.

When Britain wanted to join in 1961 and again in 1967, France vetoed membership for it; the French veto was lifted in 1969 and this led to the successful negotiations in Luxembourg a year ago.

Key Provision

The key provision of the agreement is the eventual mutual abolition of tariffs in industrial goods among the 16 countries over almost five years—from April 1, 1973 to July 1977. Twenty percent comes off each year.

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1779 U.S. Ship Found Offshore

(UPI)—The American Revolutionary War vessel Defense, scuttled by its crew 133 years ago in a disastrous sea battle with the British, has been found at the bottom of the Atlantic off the coast of Maine.

The Maine Maritime Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced that the wreck was spotted in 15 to 20 feet of water in Stockton Springs Harbor by two student divers who had been searching for the 80-foot vessel for two weeks.

The brigantine was scuttled in August, 1779, when five British men-of-war scattered 41 American vessels blockading a British garrison at Castine, Maine.

Britain's telephones, said an explosion yesterday at a telephone exchange relay station in Northern Ireland had cut telephone service from Britain to the province to about 25 percent of normal capacity.

The Post Office appealed to customers to call Northern Ireland only for essential business and said all calls would have to go through an operator and would be limited to six minutes.

Banned at Airport

In London, immigration officials at Heathrow Airport prevented Thomas McGill, a leader of the Sinn Féin party, the political wing of the Official IRA, from entering the country today.

A Home Office spokesman said Mr. McGill, who arrived on a flight from Dublin, was put on the next available flight back to the Irish capital.

"It was done as a routine refusal," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Post Office in London, which operates

2 Trains Collide Near Naples, 5 Killed, 237 Hurt

NAPLES, July 23 (AP)—Two crowded passenger trains collided head-on yesterday at the mouth of a tunnel near here, killing at least five persons and injuring 237.

Rescue workers used acetylene torches to remove the victims from the tangled wreckage. Authorities said that the two engines were among the dead.

The crash occurred just outside Pozzuoli, a suburb of Naples.

A two-car train had just emerged from the tunnel when it smashed into an oncoming two-car train. The crash carried a total of 400 passengers, many of whom were returning to Naples after a day at the beach.

One of the locomotives caught fire after the crash. Officials said that it was fortunate that the collision had not occurred in the tunnel itself.

Chi-Chi, Maybe the Oldest Panda In Captivity, Dies at 15 in U.K. Zoo

LONDON, July 23 (Reuters).—Chi-Chi, thought to be the oldest giant panda in captivity, died in her den at the London Zoo yesterday. She was 15 years old.

One of only four giant pandas outside China, Chi-Chi became a celebrity in 1955 when attempts were first made to mate her with An-An, a panda at the Moscow Zoo. But Chi-Chi showed no interest, either then or in London in 1958, when another futile effort was made to mate them.

Until China presented a pair of giant pandas to President Nixon in February, the two were the only giant pandas outside China.

A spokesman at the London Zoo said he thought that Chi-Chi had died of old age. "She had been ill in February, only for a short period, and had been eating well in the last few months. This has been quite sudden," he said.

"Yesterday, Chi-Chi appeared to have a minor heart attack," he continued. "She died peacefully in her sleep early this morning. The curator of mammals, Dr. Michael Bramhall, was with her in her den."

Pathologists today were carrying out a post-mortem. The zoo's spokesman, asked about a possible replacement, noted that giant pandas were found only in a mountainous part of China. "Any replacement would depend on the goodwill of the Chinese," he said.

Chi-Chi may continue to appear before the public. London's Natural History Museum is expected to have her body stuffed for exhibition.

Tennessee Shuts Prison, Fires 150 Striking Guards

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—After dismissing 150 striking guards, Tennessee closed its maximum-security Brushy Mountain State Prison yesterday and transferred the 400 inmates under heavy guard to other prisons.

James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was among the inmates taken from Brushy Mountain at Petros in east Tennessee to the main state prison in Nashville, 200 miles away.

Ray was transferred in a special three-car convoy that moved out of Petros before dawn ahead of another convoy carrying 185 inmates in buses and station wagons.

Corrections Commissioner Mark Luttrell said that the decision to close Brushy Mountain and transfer the prisoners was made Friday after the guards were fired.

When the guards struck Thursday—to protest disciplinary action taken against two of them—state troopers were called in to man the guardposts. Mr. Luttrell said that the troopers were temporary replacements and could not be used to keep the prison open.

"As a result, we felt we had no choice, but to move the prisoners to Nashville," he added.

Queen's Gambit Declined

However, the Russian took only a minute and a half in responding to his king pawn, and played developed into a queen's gambit declined.

Spassky's aide, Nikolai Korotkiy, said later, "This is no great surprise. Bobby has played it before, although, never against Spassky. Of course, he [Spassky] was prepared. Do you think a world champion would be that unprepared?" It should be interesting.

The two played quickly in the opening moves, Fischer taking 15 minutes to complete his first 10, and Spassky only eight.

At the end of the first 10 they had traded a pawn, bishop and knight apiece, and international masters matching the game said it appeared headed for a draw after the first 10 moves.

Although the draw in the hall was the largest so far of the match, they watched the board intently, and the huge silence came on for the first time only on the sixth move.

After the 15th move, Fischer finally got up from the table and went backstage. He returned a couple of minutes later with

Spassky arrived on time, dressed immaculately in a gray suit, and received an ovation from the crowd. He walked up to the board and waited, looking around the walls to see if the cameras were there.

After arbiter Lothar Schmid started Fischer's clock, Spassky went backstage to look for him.

Fischer arrived in a new car, a yellow Land Rover exactly like the one Spassky is trying out as possibly buy and take back to Moscow. The Russian world champion has used it to go salmon fishing on days off from playing chess.

The American charged into the hall to applause, scribbled his name on his protocol slip and moved his queen's bishop pawn forward two squares. It was one of only six to eight times in his entire career that Fischer has varied from his usual king pawn opening.

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American Leads Series, 3 1/2-2 1/2 Spassky Quits on 41st Move As Fischer Wins 6th Cont

REYKJAVIK, July 23 (AP)—Bobby Fischer squeezed out of Russian champion Boris Spassky tonight, forcing him to quit on the 41st move and leaving him in a one-point lead.

Fischer now leads 3 1/2 games to 2 1/2. With minutes left on Spassky's clock, Fischer had pushed into what appeared to be an impossible position after 33 moves of their sixth game in the international chess championship here.

Spassky then had 22 minutes left to make seven moves. Fischer had 44 minutes.

The experts present had concurred over Fischer's seeing a serious threat to Spassky.

After the 22nd move, Svetozar Gligoric, of Yugoslavia, one of the 12 grand masters present out of the total 80 in the world, said, "Fischer's position is much better. Spassky has two pawns hanging in the middle. They are hard to defend."

Gligoric said Fischer had invented a very strong new move in his 14th move, in the Turkov variation.

Fridrik Olafsson, the Icelandic grand master, praised Fischer's 20th move, calling it a "very strong, good attacking move."

On the 27th move, Miguel Najdorf, the Argentine grand master, said, "Fischer's position is very dangerous."

Cameras Barred Again

Fischer today had once again barred television cameras from the match. The Icelandic grand masters said they were fed up with "this farce" and would cancel all plans to televise the games.

Fischer, playing white, arrived nine minutes late and opened with his queen bishop's pawn—an unusual opening move for the American challenger.

A crowd of more than 2,000 persons jammed into the hall for the sixth contest of the 24-game, \$250,000 championship to see if Spassky could break over him the past three days.

The two were all even in the match at 2 1/2 points each.

Fred Cramer, a Fischer aide and vice-president of the International Chess Federation, said Fischer had also presented another protest to the organizers, asking for some changes in conditions. However, he declined to say what the demands were.

"Kid in Toy Shop"

Fischer spent three hours "like a kid in a toy shop" inspecting the cameras during the night, but still refused to let them in for today's game. Just an hour before the match he had heard technicians were putting the cameras back in the hall and sent Cramer racing over to make sure they were not there.

"I went to the place, and there were no cameras," Cramer said. "Bobby was eating when I got back, and we only left for here 10 minutes before the game."

Icelandic organizers said that if the cameras are not in the hall for the seventh game Tuesday, they will cancel the \$250,000 contract to televise the games.

"This is the breaking point," Gudmundur Thorarinnsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said. "We are fed up with Fischer making impossible demands. If he has not been sorted out by Fischer, then the cameras will stay out."

This is not a question of money. There are also principles involved. This farce cannot continue."

Spassky on Time

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At the end of the first 10 they had traded a pawn, bishop and knight



# ern Proposes Debate ; Nixon Aide Rejects Bid

By William Greider

D. July 23 (WP). McGovern, the presidential nominee, yesterday rejected a bid by Nixon aide to stage a public debate between the two candidates. McGovern, who is generally believed to have a lead in the public opinion polls, said he would not accept the bid. McGovern, who is generally believed to have a lead in the public opinion polls, said he would not accept the bid.

## Again Agnew he Ticket

atives with the Soviet Union and some of the policies—such as his postal and wage-price controls—have been conservative. Agnew expressed his opposition to the visit to China, but he also said that he would support the President's silence conference on June 28, said. The final decision will be deferred until the Republican convention.

new's constituency. Mr. Nixon made his selection after the selection of Sen. George McGovern of Alaska as his Democratic opponent. Mr. Nixon also of Sen. Thomas F. of Missouri as the Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Agnew has been active with regular or trans-conservative Republicans; and citizens of the states who might be expected to vote Republican, and that members of the movement.

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## France Denies lay on Concorde

Paris, July 23 (UPI)—Air France has denied a press report that it is postponing a final decision on buying the Concorde supersonic jet.

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STRATEGY SESSION—Democratic presidential candidate Sen. George McGovern, with wife, Eleanor, pet dog, Athens, and his campaign aides leaving meeting in his Black Hills retreat in Custer, S.D., on Saturday.

## Ship-Jumping Chinese Sailors Linked to Narcotics Traffic

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 23 (AP)—Canadian immigration officials say that unrepatriated Chinese sailors, many of whom were suspected of carrying heroin, have been jumping ship in Vancouver.

## U.S. Orbits Resources Satellite

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—What the space agency says is the first satellite built solely for the study of the earth's crops, water and minerals was rocketed into orbit today from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

## Connally Plans Organization of Nixon Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Sen. Charles W. Connally, D-N.Y., said today that he expects a key role in a Democratic organization during the fall campaign.

## Boy Falls 250 Feet

CONISTON, England, July 23 (Reuters).—Alexander Peters, 15, of New York City, survived a 250-foot, head-first fall down a disused mine shaft in the lake district of North England last night.

## 2 GIs Die as Copter Crashes in Germany

SPIESS, West Germany, July 23 (UPI)—A U.S. Army Bell UH-1H helicopter crashed during a training flight today, killing two soldiers and injuring 10.

# Stirred by Book on Asian Trafficking CIA Openly Contests Drug Charge

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT). The Central Intelligence Agency has begun a public battle against accusations that it knew of but failed to stem the heroin traffic of U.S. allies in Southeast Asia.

The target of all these measures has been the recent writings and congressional testimony of Alfred W. McCoy, a 28-year-old Yale graduate student who spent 18 months investigating the narcotics operations in Southeast Asia.

CIA officials said that they had reason to believe that Mr. McCoy's book contained many unwarranted, unproven and fallacious accusations. They acknowledged that the public stance in opposition to such allegations is a departure from the usual "low profile" of the agency.

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Jean Eté Watchmaker-Jeweler 70  
Castillo Ready-to-Wear 76  
Co. Française de Gifts from China 82  
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## UN Head Leaves Moscow

# Vietnam Dikes Worry Waldheim

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 23 (AP)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations ended a week's visit to the Soviet Union yesterday after expressing concern over allegations that the United States was bombing dikes in North Vietnam.

Speaking at a news conference before his departure, Mr. Waldheim also said that the current withdrawal of Soviet military personnel from Egypt is a bilateral matter that will not affect the UN-sponsored efforts of Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. Mr. Jarring is due to resume his mission next month.

Mr. Waldheim, an Austrian, arrived here Monday on his first visit to the Soviet Union since assuming the UN post in December. He met with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and toured Central Asia before departing for Vienna today.

In answer to a question at the news conference, held in the press

center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the secretary-general said he was concerned about reports that dikes in the densely populated Tonkin delta had been struck in U.S. bombings.

"If the dikes are bombed then the plain will be flooded, and this will lead to disaster and death," Mr. Waldheim said. "I hope this will be avoided."

### Trends Noted

U.S. officials have denied that dikes and dams in North Vietnam have been deliberately bombed, as asserted by Hanoi, although saying accidental strikes could not be ruled out. The North Vietnamese charges have received wide publicity in the Soviet press.

Mr. Waldheim said he has noted two basic tendencies lately in world affairs: one, the rapprochement between the leading powers, particularly the Soviet Union and the United States; and two, the continuing existence of tension over trouble spots like Vietnam and the Middle East.

He praised the Soviet Union's efforts to improve its relations with the United States during President Nixon's visit to Moscow

in May and to seek an accommodation with West Germany since the assumption of the chancellorship by Willy Brandt, a Social Democrat.

The secretary-general said the Soviet-sponsored move for a European conference on security and cooperation tended to "promote further positive developments."

"Regional cooperation does not contradict the efforts of the United Nations to insure peace," he said, expressing confidence that the European conference, which would also include the United States and Canada, be held next year.

Mr. Waldheim declined to comment on a recent appeal sent to him by Lithuanians charging violations of human rights within the Soviet Union.

### Soviet Jews Appeal to UN

MOSCOW, July 23 (AP)—Soviet Jews appealed yesterday to Mr. Waldheim to put the question of Jewish emigration to Israel on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session in September.

The appeal, signed by 254 Jews from nine Soviet cities and made available to Western newsmen, also was addressed to member nations of the world organization and Israeli Ambassador Josef Tekoh.

Noting that the UN played a "decisive" role in the creation of the State of Israel, the appeal accused the Soviet government of "crude violations" of the internationally recognized right to self-determination.

The authors of the three-page declaration recounted what they felt were official obstructions that frustrated the attempts of thousands of Soviet Jews who wish to leave this country for Israel.

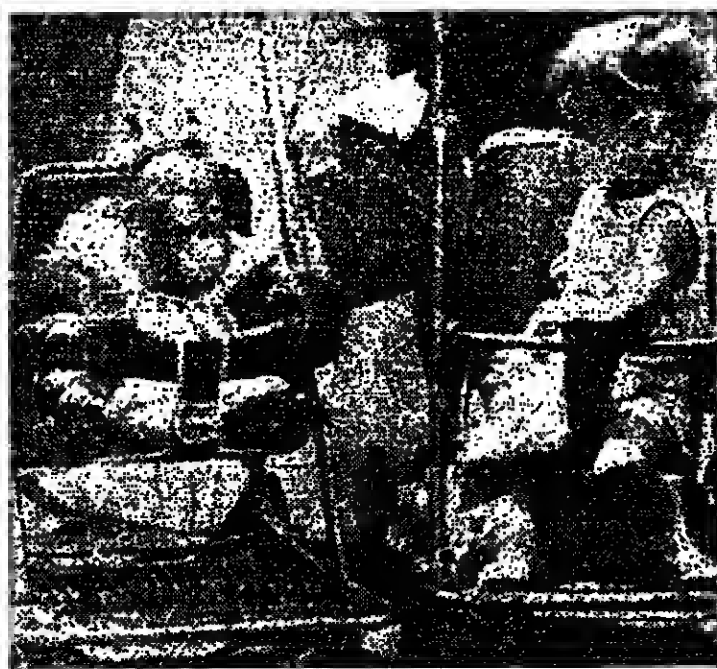
### Say Many Want to Leave

The appeal denied that only relatively few Soviet Jews want to emigrate.

Lastly, colossal sums of money are demanded from those who do receive permission to leave... 900 rubles (\$1,063 at the official rate) from each adult member of a family," they wrote, adding, "This is equal to eight months' salary of a Soviet citizen."

Because of what they called the "disastrous situation" of Soviet Jews trying to emigrate, the appeal's authors asked Mr. Waldheim to put on the General Assembly agenda "the right of Soviet Jews to national self-determination and repatriation to Israel."

They concluded the appeal with a plea that their statement be circulated at the United Nations as an "official document" from Soviet Jewry.



OOPS—Two-year-old Alison Riback was out for her customary stroll at the San Diego zoo on Saturday and happened to run across Karen, a pig-tailed orangutan, who was also out for her customary stroll. But not wanting to interrupt a private conversation between ladies, the shy cameraman didn't dare get any closer.

## Prosecution Won't Disavow Wiretap of Ellsberg Defense

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, July 23 (WP)—The prosecution in the Pentagon papers trial has refused to make a blanket disavowal of wiretaps on attorneys and consultants involved in the defense of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr.

In an affidavit filed in federal court here late Friday, assistant prosecutor Warren P. Reese said "none of the oral or wire communications" of the attorneys and consultants had been overheard "except as may hereafter be disclosed to the court" in secret.

Mr. Reese's statement was in response to an order issued a month ago by U.S. District Court Judge W. Mark Byrne Jr. that the government must disclose any electronic surveillance of any of the defense aides since they entered the case.

If any such surveillance were revealed and then determined to be the source of evidence in the case, it could result in dismissal of the indictment against Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo.

### Defense Contentious

The defense has contended that there may have been wiretapping of, among others, Leonard B. Boudin, chief defense counsel, whose daughter Kathy has been sought by the FBI since the 1970 explosion of a Weatherman

## Envoy Approached in Nanking Red Chinese Asked U.S. Talks in

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—On May 13, 1949, less than a month after Communist troops captured the Nationalist capital of Nanking, a key Communist diplomat asked the U.S. ambassador, J. Leighton Stuart, to visit Peking to discuss future relations with Mao Tse-tung and Chen En-lai.

Mr. Stuart, writing in an unpublished diary, welcomed the move as a possible "beginning of better understanding." But his requests for authorization to make the trip went unanswered by the State Department until July 2. By then, Chairman Mao Tse-tung had proclaimed that China would "lean to the side" of the Soviet Union and the department responded with instructions that the envoy turn down the invitation.

The story of this episode that conceivably could have prevented more than two decades of almost total lack of communication between Washington and Peking is told by Seymour Topping in "Journey Between Two Chinas." The book to be issued tomorrow by Harper & Row, contains portions of the heretofore unpublished personal diary of the late envoy as well as substantiating evidence the author gathered subsequently.

### Known to Leaders

Mr. Stuart had been a missionary and president of Yenching University, and was well-known to the Communist leadership. Mr. Topping writes that the invitation had been extended by Huang Hua, a former student of Mr. Stuart's who went to Nanking to take charge of the Allen Affairs Bureau. More recently Mr. Huang was China's ambassador to Canada, and following his country's admission last October to the UN, the head of its first delegation to the international organization.

Mr. Topping, now assistant managing editor of The New York Times, writes that when he visited the Chinese diplomat in Ottawa last summer he was told that Mr. Stuart's trip was to have been "a personal visit" in his capacity as former university president on his birthday on June 24. The author proceeds:

"Yet it was obvious at that time that the Communist leadership, in a characteristically delicate Chinese manner, was seeking an opportunity for a general discussion with the American ambassador of relations between the two countries. Mr. Stuart and Huang Hua notified their respective capitals of the result of this first contact [on May 13]."

### Bid Not Mentioned

Neither Mr. Stuart's 1954 memoirs, "Fifty Years in China," nor published State Department documents on the period make any mention of the invitation. Mr. Topping requests to examine the remaining classified documents dealing with China policy in 1949 was turned down by the department.

Mr. Topping, 50, covered the war between Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces and the Communist forces from 1946 to 1949 as a wire-service reporter, remaining in Nanking six months after the fall of the city. He returned to China for The New York Times last summer.

In the book, which covers the period of the civil war to the visit of President Nixon last February, the author also makes the following points:

• Reconstructing the diplomatic bargaining at the Geneva conference in Indochina in 1954, he concludes that the Soviet Union and China achieved their objectives at the expense of the Vietnamese Communists. This, he believes, explains the refusal to compromise at the current peace talks in Paris and the reluctance of China and the Soviet Union to intervene on behalf of the United States.

• A secret agreement between Premier Zhou Enlai and North Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh in April, 1970, provides for 2,000 North Vietnamese advisers to train pro-Sihanouk guerrillas and "use of Hanoi's supply network to bring in Chinese arms, and joint Cambodian-North Vietnamese military operations."

Drawing on his own notes as

well as on the Stuart diaries and subsequent interviews with Huang Hua, Mr. Topping writes: "Before Stuart left Nanking, I spoke to him about Mao's invitation. It was his view that he might have improved relations between Peking and Washington and laid the foundation for the establishment of normal diplomatic ties when the Communist government was finally proclaimed. But he also told me he held no hope for a radical alteration of

Communist policy until there was a basic change in the philosophy of the Peking."

Mr. Topping, who was the French Indochina in the 1954 Geneva conference support to this theme, mentioning how an unknown faulty assessment of Peking's intentions led to the U.S. with Chinese Communists in Korea and American in Vietnam.

### Obtained by Taiwan Agent

## Peking Document Describes Anti-Mao Plot by Marshal

(Continued from Page 1)

and Yu Hsin-yeh, the deputy director of party affairs in the air force, had drafted an outline of the plan for the coup, which was called the "Five-Seven-One Project." According to the Chinese Nationalist translator of the document, the Chinese characters for "five-seven-one" are similar to those for "armed uprising."

A major complaint of the plotters allegedly was Chairman Mao's movement toward "peaceful transition," a reference to the eased tensions in China after the end of the Cultural Revolution and perhaps an allusion to the decision to widen China's foreign contacts. The dates in the document, however, indicate that the plotting began before the invitation to visit China was extended to President Nixon when Henry A. Kissinger was in Peking in July, 1971.

"The plot was a radical change in the form of a revolution by violence to stop any counter-revolutionary evolution which takes the form of peaceful transition," the plotters were said to have written.

"If we should fail to stop the peaceful transition with the 'Five-Seven-One Project' and let the other side have its way, there is no production how many heads would roll on the ground. Therefore, a new power-struggle seems unavoidable. If we do not seize the revolutionary leadership, the leadership would fall into the hands of others," it said.

After noting that with air force support "it would be comparatively easy for us to get hold of the national political power," the plotters wrote that "B-52"—that is, Chairman Mao—"is suspicious of us."

So, instead of waiting passively for our fate, it would be better to take the great gamble. Politically, the one who waits until everyone else has moved has the best advantage, but militarily the one who acts before everyone else does gains the most," the plotters were said to have written.

The plotters also reportedly said that because of the Chinese-Soviet conflict, "we have reasons to expect Soviet support for our action."

The plotters then were said to have listed the various Chinese units that could be expected to aid in the uprising, and added: "Outside the country, the Soviet Union (through secret negotiations), and the Soviet force to control various forces inside and outside the country, temporary nuclear protection umbrella provided by the Soviets."

The plotters reportedly said, however, that "at present, our strength and preparations are not yet adequate."

### Tanaka 'Inclined' to Accept

## China Asks Japan's Premier To Visit, Discuss Relations

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, July 23 (AP)—Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan has been invited by Premier Zhou Enlai of China to visit Peking to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The invitation was relayed to Mr. Tanaka yesterday by Kozo Sasaki, a leader of the opposition Socialist party, who had just returned from talks with Mr. Zhou in Peking.

After meeting with Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Sasaki told Japanese news that he "had conveyed formally the invitation of Premier Zhou. I told the Premier that the visit to Peking should be made as early as possible."

Mr. Tanaka did not say if he might go to China. Mr. Sasaki reported, but asserted that his reply would be conveyed directly to Premier Zhou.

Senior officials in the premier's office said that Mr. Tanaka was "inclined" to accept the invitation but had not made up his mind. One official described Mr. Tanaka's attitude toward China as "positive but prudent."

For the last few weeks, Peking and Tokyo have been exchanging each other like a couple of shy teenagers, each waiting the other to make the first big move. They have exchanged glances, spoken pleasant but meaningless words, and touched hands through the press of both nations' and through unofficial envoys such as Mr. Sasaki and Sun Ping-hua, deputy secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, who is currently in Japan accompanying a touring ballet troupe.

"The masses' worship is still deep-rooted," it said. "As a result, of 24,000 troops, there is a tradition within ranks, and it would be difficult for us to form unified strength. B-52 seldom appears in and his residence is guarded. All his moves are shrouded in secrecy. As are difficulties we have in launching our action."

The plotters also were said to have noted Chairman Mao's "very sharp language."

"At no time has he been trying to put one law over the other. Today he has won over this force, but that, but tomorrow he will force against his words may drop in yet tomorrow he may go to death on fabricated."

"Looking back over decades, how many of who were raised to power by him but later political death? What force could survive with him? His forces are either killed or have been his very few close in-arms and trusted is also mostly behind his own son went under his high-handed is a mania of suspicion."

Tyrannical Rule. The document said it was the second plenary of the party Central Committee, August, 1970, "the ruling is exercising a tyrannical rule." "The broad mass of is being exploited to the extent." It went on, "The only is stagnant. How lowered living standards content among the mass grass-roots cadres and troops is daily worsening, they dare not speak up."

The plotters said they not deny Chairman "historical function of China." But now they "he has abused the cult and status given him Chinese people."

"In fact, he has been Chin Shih Huang of times," they said, adding the first Emperor of the dynasty, who ruled from 210 B.C. and who was for his tyranny."

The document was have been circulated by to party groups around country with instruction "meticulously study" it, criticize the plotters, article by article and graph by paragraph. "The document did not disclose plotters were discovered."

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## Spanish Fashions Faltering; Government Continues Aid

By Hebe Dorsey

MADRID, July 23 (HIT).—Spanish fashion is petering out, but the government, which has been backing it since its half-century start 10 years ago, is determined to keep it going—hoping to build up names which eventually would mean something in the ready-to-wear market.

The situation, however, keeps changing. Leather shows, which were genuine Spanish contraband, have disappeared. Miffed French-born designer who lot for fashion in leather, even it up and is now working on a ready-to-wear project.

But houses showed collections in the past few days: Santa da, Carmen Mir, Pedro Igues, Pedro Rovira, Lino, era y Oller, Elio Berhanyer Pertergas. With the exception of Berhanyer and Pertergas, are just competent dressmakers who make nice clothes for

nice ladies who lead nice lives. The Spanish couture houses have a private clientele, but this doesn't mean that they are or will be of significance to international fashion.

### Shift in Ministries

The Spanish couture operation is tightly controlled by the government. The Oficina de la Moda used to be under the tourism office because somebody once had the idea that Spanish couture should be listed as a tourist attraction. But at the end of last year, this was changed and the Oficina de la Moda became the Camara de la Moda Española, and its destiny is now controlled by the Ministry of Commerce, a shift that is supposed to put Spanish couture on a more realistic and economical level.

The Commerce Ministry allots 40 million pesetas (about \$625,000) to the Camara, which in turn divides it between the eight houses and also pays for promotion and publicity. The Spaniards apparently have their eyes on the American and German markets, which they hope to win by participating in ready-to-wear fairs. There was a rumor that the couture shows would be lumped with the ready-to-wear shows in October and April but a spokesman for the Camara said that they were to go on in Madrid at the usual dates.

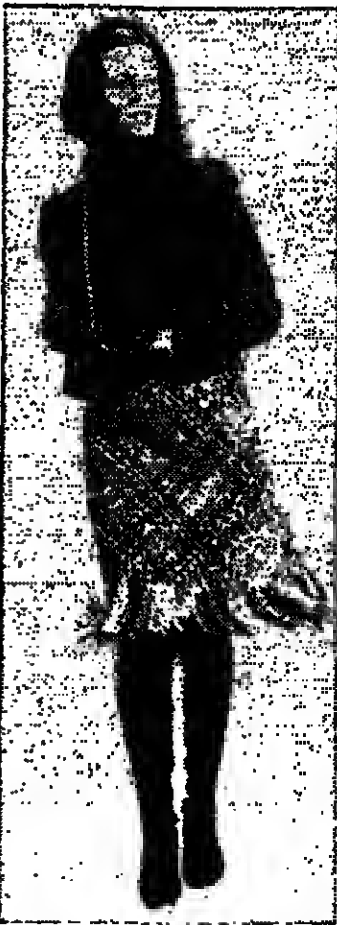
### An Example

The Spaniards should quickly take advantage of the fact that labor is still cheap and available here to produce ready-to-wear on an industrial level. They should follow the example of Cortes Ingles, who built up a tremendous, cheaply priced ready-to-wear concern in the past year. The firm exported \$10 million to the United States alone last year and considers this to be just a beginning.

The only American buyers in Madrid this weekend were from Marshall Field. They bought a couple of coats at Berhanyer's and evening clothes from Berhanyer and Pertergas.

Pertergas does his largest business with I. Magnin of California. This time, he produced excellent sportswear, including fur-lined ponchos. His evening dresses were also way above the pack with lace and chiffon gowns in the mood and cloudy colors of the film of "Nicholas and Alexandra."

Paris, however, is still the center of things and most of the fashion world will be there to attend the couture shows that begin tomorrow with Dior and Perand.



Snit by Pertergas includes black velvet jacket and a red plaid skirt with fringe.

## Colombia Car Thieves Killed Swedish Envoy

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 23 (AP).—Swedish diplomat Kjell Hagglöf was murdered Monday by three car thieves, who have been arrested, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Criminal Investigations Director Carlos Guzman Benitez said that one of the men had confessed to the crime. He said that the three men pretended to be interested in buying Mr. Hagglöf's car, a Mercedes Benz worth about \$20,000 on the Colombian market. He said that Mr. Hagglöf apparently realized that they were thieves and drew a small pistol he carried. There was a struggle and he was shot with his own gun.

## 14 Armed Robbers Executed in Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 23 (AP).—Fourteen convicted armed robbers were shot to death en masse yesterday by an army firing squad before a cheering crowd of thousands in Port Harcourt, it was reported in Lagos.

The executions brought to 171 the number of Nigerians shot since death was decreed for armed robbers in August, 1970, following Nigeria's 30-month civil war.

## Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, 44, the 'Dragon King' of Bhutan

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 23 (AP).—Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, 44, the "Dragon King" of Bhutan who tried to modernize his little Himalayan nation, died here Friday night.

King Dorji had suffered for years from a heart ailment. He arrived here about a week ago and was treated by a British doctor in a Nairobi hospital. Officials said the body of the king would be flown to India and then home to Bhutan.

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk had a dream. The dream was that somehow, in some way, his tiny nation of 1.1 million mostly Buddhist and largely illiterate people would become as modern as any nation on earth.

To a large degree, the dream was impossible and the king knew it. Bhutan lies high in the Himalayas. For centuries it had no road links to the outside world. No natural resources, such as oil or gold or iron ore, are to be found in Bhutan. Moreover, the climate is almost always cold and bitter. But above all the Bhutanese worship tradition and insist adamantly that the outside world shall not touch their way of life.

Still, the king hoped he would be able to pull it off—and to a substantial extent, he did. In the 20 years that he was a monarch, a dozen hospitals were built in Bhutan, along with more than 100 schools and 750 miles of roads—linking Bhutan to both India and China, its neighbors.

"This is the 20th century," the king once told a group of visiting Americans. "We are working to make sure that Bhutan truly belongs to this century."

### Sought India's Aid

King Dorji sought assistance from India, which was only too glad to help, viewing Bhutan as a buffer zone with China. Bhutan also received massive aid from other Asian nations under the Colombo Plan. In time, where once only mules trudged on mud roads, Hmoines and jeeps glided on tar and concrete highways.

Throughout all this development, King Dorji maintained his own sense of values, by devotion to Buddhism. He always wore the bahu, the long flowing traditional Bhutanese robe, even when traveling abroad. Since 1963, when he suffered his first heart attack, King Dorji frequently went to Switzerland and England for treatment.

To his people, he was always the Druk Gyalpo, or Dragon King. They revered him, and he mingled with them constantly, often without regard to his personal safety, even after an attempt had been



Jigme Dorji Wangchuk

made on his life with a hand grenade.

He read voraciously in Bhutanese and English, which he taught to himself. An American who visited the king's palace in the newly built capital of Thimphu last year called King Dorji's collection of American and English classics "awesome."

### Hunter and Gardener

Awesome, too, was the king's collection of guns and rifles, for he liked to hunt. And the garden that he personally attended to contained more than 300 varieties of roses alone.

"My philosophy of life can be summed up in one word," King Dorji said last September after his country had been admitted to the United Nations. "That word is peace."

Some time in the next few weeks, when his priests have determined an "auspicious" day, King Dorji will be cremated according to custom in his native Bhutan. He will be succeeded by his 16-year-old son Jigme Singye Wangchuk. Dorji's widow, Queen Kessang, will act as a counselor to the new monarch.

Yesterday the king's body was flown by jet to Calcutta, India. It will be transferred to still another plane and flown to Thimphu. That an airplane can land in Bhutan at all bears testimony to King Dorji's efforts as a reformer.

### David Lichine

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—David Lichine, 62, the dancer and choreographer, died June 26 in Los Angeles.

Mr. Lichine came to the United States in 1933 as a dancer with the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo and worked for a dozen or

more years directing dances for motion pictures in Hollywood. In 1936 he became a citizen, and celebrated the event by staging a ballet set to Dvorak's "New World Symphony" in Santa Monica, Calif.

Mr. Lichine worked in the commercial theater as well as in the ballet and in the sound studios. One of his plays, in 1944, was "Rhapsody," an operetta with a score by Fritz Kreisler, for which he directed the book.

Mr. Lichine was born David Lichtenstein in Rostov-on-Don and studied dance with Lohy Egorova and Bronislava Nijinska in Paris. He made his debut with Ida Rubenstein's company in Paris, and, in 1932, when he was 22, joined Col. W. de Basil's Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo.

With the company until 1941 Mr. Lichine created many roles, including the Hero in "Les Préludes," King of the Dandies in "Le Beau Danube," one of the two leading male dancers in "Cottillon," the title role in "Frotée," the title role in his own version of "The Prodigal Son," the Junior Cadet in "Graduation Ball."

An event of the 1952 season was a revival at the Metropolitan Opera House of Mr. Lichine's popular "Graduation Ball" with himself and Tatiana Riabouchinska, his wife, in the roles they had created many seasons before.

In recent years Mr. Lichine had been teaching at the University of California, Los Angeles, and directing his own group, the Los Angeles Ballet Theater.

### William J. Wardall

LAUREL HOLLOW, N.Y., July 23 (NYT).—William J. Wardall, 57, a former corporation executive and director, who was sole trustee in the reorganization of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died Wednesday at Huntington Hospital.

When the machinations of Philip Masland, alias F. Donald Coster, president of the McKesson drug house who stole \$2,500,000 from his concern, were exposed in 1938 and he shot himself, Mr. Wardall was appointed trustee in the reorganization.

He found that the company had become so important a part of the drug industry's distributive system that other manufacturing firms supported every effort to keep it alive.

With this solid foundation, the company was able to survive and grow steadily stronger. Today it is part of Foremost-McKesson, Inc., whose products include drugs,

chemicals, liquors and dairy foods. Mr. Wardall was chairman of the board of the Best Foods, Inc., from 1942 to 1950, president of the General Telephone Corp. in 1955-56 and a director of the General Telephone and Electronics Corp. from 1959 to 1961.

### Olive Reeves-Smith

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—Olive Reeves-Smith, 77, a musical comedy actress died Thursday.

Miss Reeves-Smith, who was born in Surrey, England, played with Ethel Barrymore in "White-oaks" with George M. Cohan in "Pigeons and People" and Dennis King in "Richard of Bordeaux." She also made numerous radio and television appearances.

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## Nixon's Running Mate Agnew Keeps Role Of Critic of Critics

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The man that President Nixon designated again to be his running mate on the Republican ticket is a defender of the established order and a critic of the critics.

Vice-President Agnew confessed early in his White House career that he hoped that "people will start listening to what I have to say, but I don't suppose they ever will."

More than three years and several hundred vice-presidential speeches later, no one could say that Mr. Agnew has given up trying to persuade Americans to accept his philosophy.

He has attacked parental permissiveness, criticized the writers of lyrics, denounced the Eastern news media, questioned the policies of university admissions officers, chastized one of the President's own appointees and labeled

### Burst Into Headlines

Mr. Agnew burst into the headlines in late 1969, when he charged in an address in New Orleans that the leaders of a protest against the President's Vietnam policies were "an effete corps of intellectual snobs who channelize their rage as intellectuals."

Not long afterward, the Vice-President opened a sustained attack on the media with a speech in Des Moines, Iowa, accusing "a small band of network commentators and self-appointed analysts" of having used raised eyebrows or voice inflections on television to distort what President Nixon



Spiro T. Agnew

had said. And he quickly broadened his criticism to include the Eastern press, particularly the editorial writers of The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Mr. Agnew's essential point, throughout his rhetorical career as Vice-President, has been, as he stated it in mid-1970, that "our system of government has proven itself to be the surest legal instrument to human welfare that this world has ever known."

### Reform and Consent

While upholding the right to dissent—and, at times, complaining that much of today's public debate lacked the gusto of that in past eras—the Vice-President nonetheless sought to make the point that, "in a democracy like ours, change cannot come without majority consent. It is not enough," he said, "to dissent if you want new laws, new structures or new mores. Concern about the issues and a desire for reform must be coupled with persuasion."

All the same, Mr. Agnew took the occasion during the congressional campaign of 1970 when he was the administration's traveling spokesman, to brand virtually every Democrat seeking re-election to the Senate and one liberal Republican as "radical-liberals."

In a speech to South Dakota Republicans, Mr. Agnew also included Sen. George McGovern among "the foremost national leaders of radical liberalism." He accused Mr. McGovern, now the President's opponent, of "gross misrepresentation and an inexcusable slander of the President" for having charged that Mr. Nixon's decision to support a military incursion into Cambodia was a "betrayal of the humanitarian principles of the American people."

### Meany Laughed

Sen. McGovern originally had stood close to the bottom of the Meany preference list of Democratic candidates because of his ultra-dovish stand on Vietnam, but his standing rose perceptibly when he led the pack in the vigor of his attacks on the President's New Economic Policy last August. At the November convention the union delegates gave Sen. McGovern a cordial reception, with Mr. Meany leading the laughter every time he jibed at the President and his programs.

Intimates seeking to explain the abrupt switch in the last two or three months have a variety of explanations. One is that the more Mr. Meany heard of Mr. McGovern's detailed views on the economy and national defense, the more apprehensive he grew about what his election might do to the United States. The 71-year-old union chief was even more apprehensive about the character of the McGovern organization. He has never had much faith in the capacity of long-haired youngsters just out of their teens to run the country. In 1968, he publicly applauded the Chicago police for their assaults on youthful demonstrators outside the Democratic National Convention. In 1970, he warned that the Democratic party was in danger of capture by "New Left" forces.

As the McGovern handover began to gather momentum, union leaders in various areas sent complaints to AFL-CIO headquarters that they were being cold-shouldered of any role of importance. As a result, in the last few weeks before the Miami Beach convention to choose a Democratic nominee, COPE representatives were a principal element in the "stop McGovern" movement.

### With Tycoons

"The odd thing," said one union official after last week's Executive Council meeting, "is that we now find ourselves right alongside all the panicky tycoons in Wall Street telling McGovern we're not going to give him any money."

Other union leaders took a more pragmatic, if somewhat cynical, view. They noted that, by opting out of the race, the unions could expect much more catering to their needs by both major parties. President Nixon's decision the day after the executive council vote to withdraw his bid for compulsory arbitration in transportation strikes, which was bitterly opposed by the AFL-CIO, was cited as a case in point. So was Sen. McGovern's decision to interrupt his post-nomination holiday and return to Washington to cast a crucial vote for a higher minimum wage. "Maybe independence will pay off a lot better than being in anybody's hip pocket," one top unionist said.

## Truce Hopes Also Casualty Of IRA Bombs In Belfast

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST (NYT).—Shoppers were preparing for the weekend. Office girls were returning to work. Children were strolling with their mothers. The time was 2:09 p.m. last Friday.

Suddenly a bomb blast rocked downtown Belfast. Then, one by one, other bombs were detonated at crowded bus terminals, railway stations, shopping centers and cafeterias.

"The whole place exploded around us," said 20-year-old Robert McMaster, sitting with a friend in a downtown cafeteria. "People were screaming and moaning. Girls with blood all over them were staggering about. We got hold of them and helped them out."

At a railway station, John Haynes, a trainman, said: "The mutilation was terrible. I wish to God I never see another sight like this in my life. What calloused killers can do this?"

In just over an hour, Belfast was reduced to chaos. Eleven persons were killed and 130 injured. The city was—and remains—in panic.

"This was bloody Friday," said an official close to William Whitelaw, the British administrator of Ulster. "It was a cold-blooded attempt by the 'Provos' (the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing) to maim and slaughter on an occasion when so many people were in Belfast shopping and travelling."

### Who Knows Why?

The reasons for the bombings remained unclear. There was some feeling that the IRA was seeking to provoke the British Army into a new offensive in Roman Catholic areas, possibly even a resumption of the arrest of IRA suspects for internment without trial. Such a move by the army would be bitterly resented by Catholics and would bolster support for the IRA.

A second possibility was that the IRA was seeking to provoke the Protestant's militant Ulster Defense Association into large-scale attacks on Catholic areas, thus plunging Northern Ireland into civil war, which the IRA hopes will end in union for Ulster with the Irish Republic.

There was also some belief that the bombings had been staged as a show of force to set the stage for another cease-fire and that within a few days the Provisionals would ask for a bilateral truce.

Whatever the reason, the British are planning stiff counter-measures against the IRA—and the unremitting nightmare in Northern Ireland seems likely to continue.

"You say things are terrible and you shake your head but that's all you can do," said a Protestant businessman who owns a store in a Belfast suburb. "People's tempers are short. Everyone's on the bloody edge. It's one hell of a life."

One ominous aspect of life in Belfast is the continuing "ghettoization" of both Catholic and Protestant communities—the gradual ending of mixed working-class neighborhoods through intimidation and fear and the cementing of sectarian divisions.

### Clash With Troops

It was this intimidation that led, in effect, to the breakdown of the 13-day truce on July 8. On that Sunday afternoon, soldiers clashed with Catholic demonstrators seeking to install 18 refugee families in homes left vacant by Protestants in the Lenadoon area.

The Catholic families had left their own neighborhood in fear of Protestant violence. And they had been given permission to occupy the empty houses. But permission was revoked when militant Protestants objected. Negotiations continued until the clash—and the abrupt announcement by the "Provos" ending the truce.

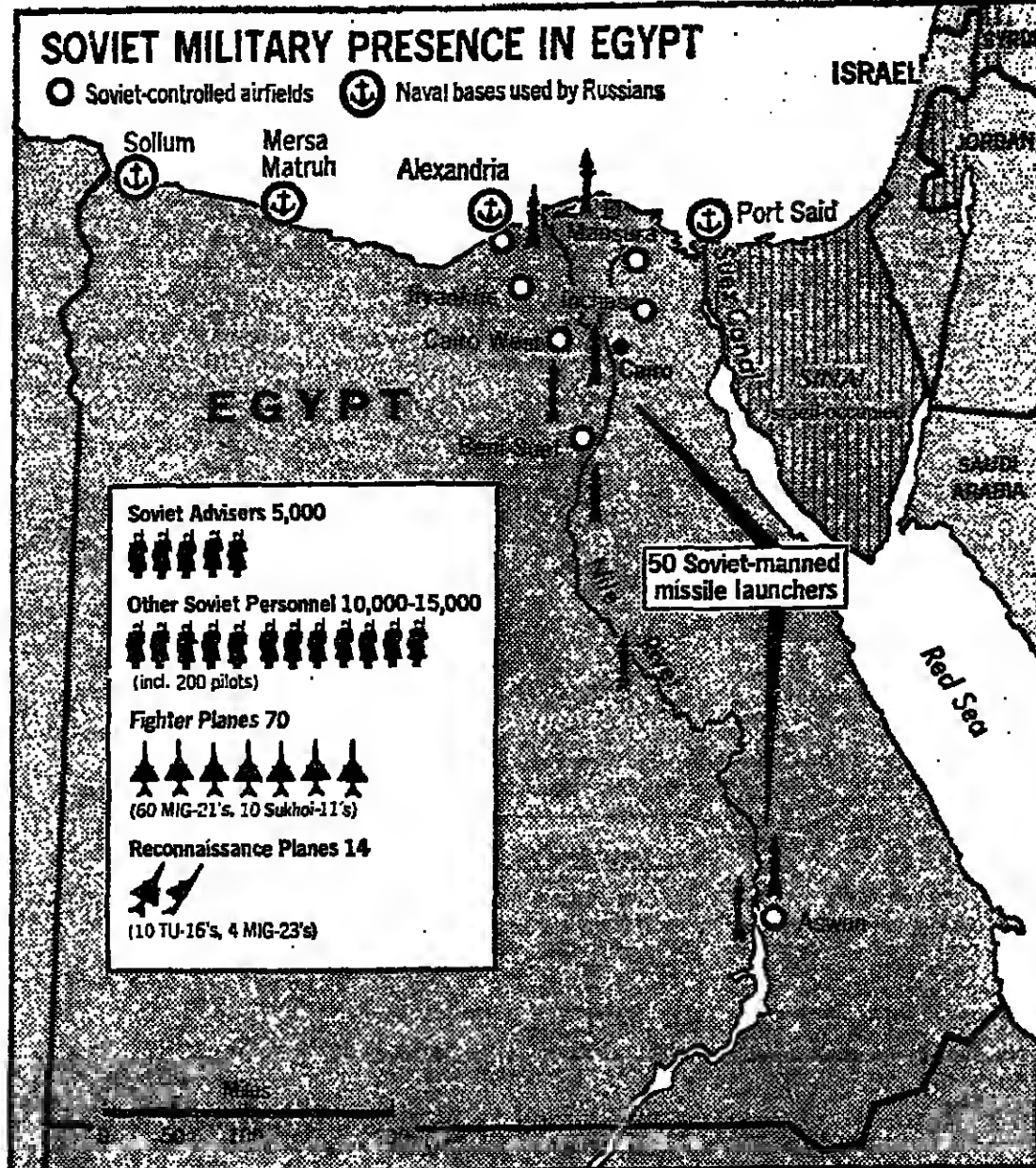
The conflict over housing has continued—partly exploited by the "Provos." As the British Army sent 800 soldiers into the pleasant, leafy Lenadoon area—mostly to deny the IRA positions in certain houses—other Catholics in the neighborhood angrily evacuated their homes.

"We're going to stay away until the British get out," said Mrs. Sheila Boyle, sitting with other mothers at the La Salle school, half a mile from their homes. "They say they're protecting us, well that's a lie."

The problem of Lenadoon must be resolved before a cease-fire can be renegotiated. Associates of Mr. Whitelaw had conferred with members of the IRA in both London and Belfast, and former Prime Minister Harold Wilson had met with IRA leaders who flew secretly to London. But that was before Bloody Friday and a pall over the prospects of another truce.

### Whale Born in Captivity

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—What was believed to be the first birth of a whale in captivity occurred yesterday at the New York Aquarium, officials of the facility at Coney Island said. The whale died 10 minutes later. The six-foot, dark gray beluga whale was born in one of the aquarium's two large tanks.



### After Sadat Ousts Russians

## Mideast Balance of Power Upset

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger once called the "expulsion" of Soviet military personnel from Egypt a paramount American goal. President Nixon early this year said Soviet inroads in Egypt had "serious implications for the stability of the balance of power" in the area and in the world. Yet when the news of President Anwar Sadat's order to his Russian military advisers to go home broke last week, officials here were stunned, as though unwilling to believe that the Egyptian leader was actually doing what American policy could only envisage as a distant objective.

One reason for the cautious reaction in Washington—and elsewhere—was the ambivalent nature of the Egyptian-Soviet break. In spite of some clarifying news reports from Cairo, there was still uncertainty in the minds of American experts at the weekend as to how many Russians were leaving. There were indications that both Cairo and Moscow wanted to stop short of an open quarrel. The controlled Egyptian press was balancing President Sadat's expulsion order with lavish praise of past Soviet assistance—about \$2.5 billion in military aid and \$2 billion in economic aid from 1955 to 1971 and political support for Egypt in the UN and in world capitals.

Thus, the Soviet press agency, treated the withdrawal order as

a routine development and said there would be no change in Soviet policy toward the Middle East. Indeed, the same day that Egypt was sending Russians home, a Palestinian guerrilla delegation was being feted in Moscow, and Iraq was putting into effect a 15-year treaty with the Russians.

### Reverse for Russia

Whatever the reasons for the scope of President Sadat's order to the Russians and whatever adjustment in their relationship now takes place, the development is clearly a reverse for Moscow's policy of penetration of the Middle East. Succeeding where the Czarist governments of the 19th century had failed, the Soviet Union by seeking upon the former colonial states' distrust of the Western powers, had established itself since the mid-1950s not only in Egypt but in Syria, Iraq, Algeria and (until ousted by an anti-Communist regime last year) in the Sudan. In return for its assistance it received bases and political prestige in an area once dominated by the West.

The Soviet Navy's presence in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean aroused concern in Western Europe, which depends on the Middle East for most of its oil supply. It caused anxiety in the United States, which felt that the Russians were posing a risk to Israel's survival and a challenge to American naval dominance in the Mediterranean. Moscow's objectives in the

Middle East were both strategic and ideological. The Russian leaders saw opportunities to gain a foothold at an important crossroads and to gain influence in an area seemingly ripe for revolution. But the Soviet experience was not without setbacks. Arab regimes have proven unstable, and their ties to Moscow often have come undone.

Moscow was able to get into the Middle East only because the United States in 1955 turned down the late President General Abdel Nasser's request to help build the Aswan Dam. It would be ironic if the United States were able to regain influence in Cairo now because of a Russian refusal to accede to all of Cairo's requests. However premature any such speculation might be, the following tentative conclusions seemed valid:

● Egypt's military capacity has been damaged. Even if many Russians remain, Moscow's readiness to come to Cairo's aid must now be judged as questionable. In addition, Mr. Sadat's chances of securing missiles and bombers capable of attacking Israel would seem even more remote.

● Mr. Sadat's move would appear to have lessened the chances of a direct Soviet-American clash in the Middle East.

● With fewer Russians stationed in Egypt and, presumably, a lessened Soviet willingness to send its forces against Israel in case of a new clash, the Israelis probably will feel less threatened by an Egyptian attack.

### 'New Life, New Laws' Is the Proverb

## U.S.-Soviet Trade: Many Problems

By Harry Schwartz

MOSCOW (NYT).—Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson arrived in Moscow last week with an American trade delegation and announced that he would be guided by what he said was an old Russian proverb: "New life, new laws." There is a new situation in Soviet-U.S. relations, he implied, and the consequences for trade between the two countries could be profound. His Soviet hosts beamed.

It was reminiscent in some ways of the late 1920s and early 1930s, when many American corporations and thousands of their employees were busy in the Soviet Union helping Stalin build the first stage of Soviet industrialization. There are indications that something of the same sort may be in the offing now.

The importance both sides attach to the Peterson visit is made clear by the steps they have taken recently to publicize Soviet-U.S. economic relations.

Two weeks ago Moscow and Washington concluded the biggest grain deal in history, calling for delivery of 8750 million worth of U.S. grain in the next three years. Last week, the Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced a potentially important agreement involving provision of American technical know-how in the development of Soviet oil and gas production, construction of luxury tourist hotels and some other areas. Last week, too, Pullman Inc. announced that it had become the first U.S. manufacturer

authorized to have a permanent office in Moscow.

What makes all this more remarkable is that the Soviet media are currently marking the 10th anniversary of the 1962 Geneva accord on Vietnam. The same Moscow newspapers that reported Mr. Peterson's arrival last Friday carried pictures of an American "pirate" plane going down in flames over North Vietnam, presumably shot down by Soviet missiles.

What Moscow wants from the United States is the modern technology needed to improve living standards faster and make Soviet manufactured goods competitive in quality and in price in world markets. U.S. computers are probably the machines Moscow is most interested in.

For its part, Washington would like to use trade to induce Moscow to try to put pressure on Hanoi. It is significant that a key member of the Peterson delegation is Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a senior member of Henry Kissinger's staff who specializes in Soviet affairs.

### Level Now Low

But there are economic reasons as well. One is the looming energy crisis in the United States that makes the prospect of large-scale imports of Soviet gas and oil in the decades ahead seem very attractive. Another is the weakened position of the dollar in world markets. This has produced greater pressure in the

United States for exports to countries that can pay for what they buy.

There are still many problems that must be solved before Soviet-U.S. trade—now minuscule for both countries—can have any chance of reaching the level of billions of dollars a year forecast by some optimists.

The long-standing issue of the Lend-Lease debts remaining from World War II is still unsettled. The Soviet Union wants most-favored-nation tariff treatment so its goods can compete in the U.S. market. The United States wants a legal framework created so American firms can do business in Moscow in permanent, normal fashion rather than on a case-by-case basis.

Both sides have expressed interest in joint endeavors such as the oil exploration and the hotel-building ventures Occidental Petroleum hopes to begin. Such ventures could involve obligations covering many years and involving very large sums—and Moscow has been reluctant in the past to concede to U.S. firms the level of profits the Americans think is necessary to justify the risks and resources involved.

Finally, there are the political tensions that still exist between the two countries despite the improvement in the atmosphere produced by President Nixon's visit last May. No wonder, then, that Secretary Peterson spoke cautiously last week and warned, in effect, against exaggerated expectations of quick progress. Yet his very presence here is indicative of the Nixon administration's belief that some progress is attainable.

## The Exod Updated, Cast From Soviet Un

By Henry T.

CAIRO (NYT).—The fore the Central of the Arab. Since Egypt's only political started predictably en ident Anwar Sadat, a nation's history since tion of 1952, spoke of with Israel, of the b from the Soviet Uni twist: an admiral Egyptian and Soviet had not always seen particularly on the b the Egyptians want Russians would not

And then, at the address last Tuesday, announcement: Since t ments over arms h settled, he had decid actions:

"1. Terminate the the Soviet advisers i experts (in Egypt), t by our sons in the a

"2. All military eq installations built aft are to be manned by armed forces and property of Egypt.

"3. Invite a Sov meeting... to decide phase of the operation

Mr. Sadat's disclo the world and mac from Cairo to Washi whether a policy r profound implicatio Middle East was in

By the time the of the announcement nther world capital the 18,000 to 20,000 Egypt were already home. The quest part of the Russian tablishment here is b (for expulsion) is the and what does it a future of Soviet-Eg tions?

On the magnitude sian exodus, the best here at the weeker mass of the 4,000 advisers attached units had left, togeth families, and that 12,000 members of S units obtained in about to leave. Egy said only a few of th specialized technici here would remain, would be under E demand.

The immediate re Egypt was mixed. have not been popul kept to themselves. I played in their own When a strange, tried out his three v sian on them in the looked the other was no doubt that Pres decision was welcom Egyptian masses and feelings of national less of the consequen

### Uneasiness

Among the politics the reaction was ti feeling of uneasiness of the country, on ally and protector, feeling seemed to be first reaction in the countries as well.

There's a consensu formed Egyptian foreign diplomats th tian Army's anger stans—mainly for fa vide Egypt offens —was the key fa Sadat's decision.

But Mr. Sadat's stand on the Comm is a known factor than a year ago moved decisively to left wing of his re Al Sabry. Within step, last week's mo have been possible words, the feeling Mr. Sadat did not convincing from his

The strongest pre may have come from with Moscow and edging closer togeth Israelis refusing to the occupied Egypt with no military vic and no diplomatic i until at least the American election, of maneuver was w Mr. Zayy, some f mals feel, to make gesture that woul country a psycholo the 30th anniversary, nationalist revolution.

It would be hazar any predictions on h would move next, strong general feel ever, that the dange been reduced. And chief spokesman, Hassan al-Sayid, m tressing comments conference.

"We desire peace a with all," Mr. Zayy we are not on the and do not want t American or any What the withdrawl experts means, ha Egypt is now keepi open and is read weapons from any a half-sunle ha Egypt could even s tom jet fighters frv States.







This tone annoyed a good many progressive Republicans, who thought it had been discredited after Senator Goldwater's defeat in 1964. But it was, after all, a tone; it did not run counter to the Nixon policies. (Except that Mr. Agnew expressed some public reservations about the approach to Peking, as Vice-President Nixon had expressed some sentiments that ran counter

Either way, it is quite probable that the vice-presidential candidates will be watched with greater interest in this campaign than in many of the past. Their roles are potentially significant.

This is why President Nixon's approval of

What needs to be negotiated are rules of the road for making such changes. However, since the negotiation of the details of such a system of controlled flexibility within a pattern of overall stability may take many months, the urgent responsibility facing the United States and other members of the International Monetary Fund is to begin to behave in ways consistent with this long-term objective. That will mean further development and specific application of the two principles symbolized by last week's Federal Reserve and Treasury actions: (1) cooperation with other nations and (2) a

The objective of the operation set in motion by the Federal Reserve and Treasury is to stabilize the foreign exchange market as a whole rather than to favor one currency or another. The dollar has its best chance of gaining strength within an overall pattern of international financial stability.

**SEATTLE, Wash.**—The steamship Portland, which left Seattle for Alaska yesterday, is loaded with gold bunters bound for the Klondike mines. Several of the returned miners vividly describe the horrors of the Klondike region—terrible Arctic winter, lack of food and general hardships, etc. Over two thousand men have perished in the Klondike district during the past three years, the majority from starvation.

July 24, 1922

PARIS—Recognition by French anti-drug officials that the large quantities of cocaine and other drugs circulating in France originate from Germany and that they form part of an organized plan to flood the world with narcotics bears out the experience of the New York Police Department, according to a communication received in Paris by a person close to a high official in the Narcotics Division in New York.



**By C. L. Sulzberger**

And now King Hassan II of Morocco wants to turn northwest Africa, generally called the Maghreb, into a transit point through which the continent's raw materials can be sent across the Mediterranean to Common Market Europe.

"The best way we can adapt ourselves to the 10-nation European community, which we welcome, is by turning the Maghreb into a kind of commercial channel from which African products are sent to Europe and European products are brought back. We could develop ports and refrigeration centers to preserve agricultural produce for shipment.

consider evident contradictions. The Mediterranean has become both too big and too little. It is too little because the smallest tempest there involves us all and it is too big because political and economic distances between different Mediterranean lands are too wide.

the Soviet Union. But he hoped to demonstrate that France could be a great power with respect to Africa. And of course, any eventual project that would neutralize the Mediterranean by excluding non-Mediterranean fleets, would leave the French navy supreme.

Hassan answers his own question by concentrating on ways of linking Africa and Europe more closely economically and commercially across the Mediterranean as a north-south conduit for trade. For him commerce seems the answer, not strategy or ideology.

**By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak**

This was the partisan occasion for Vice-President Agnew's harshest assault so far on Sen. George McGovern. With Agnew attacking McGovern as "one of the greatest frauds ever to be considered as a presidential candidate by a major American party" this was clearly no place for a foreign diplomat.

blast at McGovern must remain a mystery. The fact is that his presumed presence there was advertised by friends both before and after the event in keeping with the spectacular ambiguity of President Nixon's real policy toward the military junta that has ruled Greece since the colonels' coup in April 1967.

**Whether or not Tsakonas, in an inexcusable diplomatic breach, sat through Agnew's intemperate blast at McGovern must remain a mystery. The fact is that his presumed presence there was advertised by friends both before and after the event in keeping with the spectacular ambiguity of President Nixon's real policy toward the military junta that has ruled Greece since the colonels' coup in April 1967.**

When he won the franchise in 1963 (marking Coca-Cola's first invasion of Greece after years of trying), Pappas agreed to invest \$30 million in fruit-canning plants inside Greece to appease local fruit-growers fearful of competition from Coca-Cola.

### Pointed Question

Criticizing this multimillion-dollar relief for President Nixon's close political and personal friend, the courageous anti-government Athens newspaper *Vima* asked rhetorically why raw materials were unavailable for canning plants for Greece's citrus industry but in plentiful supply to build Coca-Cola plants.

Criticizing this multimillion-dollar relief for President Nixon's close political and personal friend, the courageous anti-government Athens newspaper Vima asked rhetorically why raw materials were unavailable for examining plants for Greece's citrus industry but in plentiful supply to build Coca-Cola plants.

The files in the Papagos-Coccolans case now have been submitted by Elias Demetriosopoulos, an anti-junta elite leader, to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee headed by Rep. Benjamin Rostenkowski. The subcommittee is studying the congressional probe of Papagos' operations as a powerful intermediary between the Nixon administration and the Papadopoulos government, however, is most unlikely in the few weeks remaining until the end of Congress.

To the contrary, Papagos' rampant lobbying for the military dictatorship in and around the White House now seems certain to swing tens of thousands of Greek-American votes, normally Democratic, into the Nixon column on Nov. 7. Here as elsewhere, Nixon's quest for the elite vote begins in the home-land.

**By James Rest**

**NEW YORK.**—The events in the election clearly running with Nixon. On the surface, economy is turning up. The Vietnam is winding up. Paris peace talks sound more hopeful. Culture is more of the Soviet Union. The oil embargo is being lifted. The space technicians are buying U.S. farm surplus negotiating even more trade deals with Soviet Communist Peterson and industrialists.

Meanwhile, the Democrats broke and divided, the in the world, both our adversaries, seem to be the assumption that they will be rejected by a two margin and Clark Kennedy and Mark Kennedy. The Republican campaign, is dramatizing the trend by suggesting that Nixon will carry all seven the November election.

Well, this may all be a little bit of a count on a thumping big victory. It's a good bet no pinch. The trend economy and the war are little better, but the facts grim and very ugly. Unemployment and prices are still the people out of work are interested in. Just the price of meat than the rate of unemployment the rate of the price groceries in the second of 1972. The food prices went up a whole job for the played and underemployed down, and for families in this is more important trends of the great nations use or the graphs of the Cost Index, "reasonably

The difficulty for Nixon, whatever the truth that the war goes on, and keep going up and the campaign about these things hasn't even started. Stein, chairman of House of Economic Affairs, is hopeful about the "war" economy, and Henry Kissinger is a more prudent political man, is not so positive about the war. His optimism about the Vietnam talks, for he knows the outlook in the war is still bad and the killing, the prices and the high unemployment will probably still be a problem for the voters in November.

It would be a tragedy  
struggle for the presidency  
fired with these fundamental  
problems of ending the war,  
reducing prices and unemploy-  
ment. These are the basic  
problems before the nation  
whether Nixon wins or loses.  
Fortunately, there are many  
Democratic party, like  
Mansfield, the Senate  
leader, who are putting the  
national interest ahead of  
interest and are trying to  
the President get peace-  
sound economy, even if it  
elects Nixon in November.

Maybe the only hope  
McGovern and the Democrats  
The election is that the  
talks in Paris will fail, and  
prices and unemployment  
continue to rise, but it  
obviously not what the American  
people want.

South Dakota, has a plan how to fight for peace in Nam by a date certain, a reasonable economy, & interfering with the Free peace and economic efforts.

How he deals with the situation probably tells us a good deal about what kind of man he is. He is showing feelings that the student's policy for getting out of the country, reducing prices and unemployment, and unifying the country are totally wrong, but which he is not even peace talks in Paris. At the beginning again, he has to give them a chance, and let them decide later on who was right.

McGovern is in trouble because he has some things to say about the situation. The people who are not happy with him are the ones who are up now—Meady, DeLoach, and Agnew—have been in the United States for a long time, prices and unemployment are still fundamental issues, and we should wait for the answer in the campaign before we decide that it's all over.

lists presumable gains to world stability arrived at between the super-powers "outside the UN but inside the Charter." In which case why have a UN at all? Further along Mr. Bush lists several conflicts which the UN has failed to solve. Offhand I can add many

the venue with Broadway theatrical frauds where "the magic moment: the collection" comes before the awful consequence. Anyway Ike may be at the heart of things: Money doesn't take second place to much in the U.S. It's possible that these black women aren't primitive superstitious dupes. They might be getting their money's worth, if we must look at it cynically.

I think that Miss Fonda, having actually seen the damage on the spot, can't refrain from stating her convictions, her feelings toward the barbaric determination of the Nixon administration to destroy all they can in Vietnam.

NGUYEN DAT NHIEP.  
Chatenay-Malabry, France.

Congratulations to the Democratic party for nominating McGovern and Company. This has achieved one very important thing, to wit: For the first time in 20 years my wife and I are going to vote for a President: Wilson

WILLIAM B. BODINE  
Tehran,

ter (July 10), hit the nail right on the head. A tin cup is probably more in keeping with America's present situation than the gold cup carried to China and Russia. Tin cups on horseback should be more realistic than gold cups on world wide television.

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## Eurobonds

Kation of Currency Jitters  
Is Prices on Dollar Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz

By Carl Gewirtz

Heavy demand for the issue is especially noteworthy since the sterling/D.M. exchange rate for the life of the bond is set to be fixed (based on the average rate for the three days prior to the issue).

Another variation on the theme, the first of what is rumored to be the coming fashion, is the offering from the Bank of Australia, Bank of Western Australia, and Bank of New South Wales, a dollar-D.M. bond, guaranteed by the state governments and free from Australian taxes, is for \$250 million (about U.S. \$337.5 million) and is expected to yield 8 1/2 percent. Subscription will be in U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing when the issue is closed. The Australian dollar-D.M. conversion, for the life of the bond, will be figured the same way as the MEF issue. The Bundesbank has approved the flotation of both issues.

Managers say the substantially better credit rating of the borrower and the attractiveness of the dollar, which they say is a potentially very strong currency, account for the expected 1 1/2-point difference with the MEF issue. The link with D.M. is explained as a way of introducing the Australian currency to the international market.

The market for French Eurobonds picked up late in the week after a week opening. Bankers attributed both trends to the movement of the financial franc, which hit 4.85 to the dollar before moving up to 4.75. Even at the latter level, it is still costly for investors to buy, since they get 8 percent fewer francs than if they could trade at the

official rate of 5.0005 to the dollar—and it remains to be seen how long the financial franc will command a premium.

The premium notwithstanding, the European Investment Bank's offering did not suffer. The amount was raised to 175 million francs from 150 million francs announced, and it was priced at 99 3/4 with a 7 1/4 percent coupon. Some 8 million francs of the total is being placed with

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	July 15	July 8	July 16
Commodity Index...	119.5	120.2	108.1
Currency in circ.	\$63,005,000		
Total Loans	\$58,185,000		
Auto production	2,412,000	2,438,000	2,388,000
Daily off prod. (bbls)	8,732,000	8,772,000	8,688,000
Freight loadings	473,524	371,454	467,233
Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr	36,135,000	31,749,000	33,668,000
Business failures	174	138	211

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
	May	May	May
Employed	81,594,000	81,394,000	75,000,000
Unemployed	4,755,000	5,055,000	4,601,000
Industrial production	111.6	111.1	107.1
Personal income	\$918,000,000	\$911,000,000	\$848,000,000
Money supply	\$235,700,000	\$235,000,000	\$223,000,000
Consumer Price Index	124.7	124.3	123.8
Construction Contracts	1.65	1.67	1.41
Mfrs. inventories	\$162,000,000	\$152,000,000	\$101,570,000
Exports	\$3,153,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,782,000
Imports	\$4,658,000	\$4,658,000	\$3,882,000

\*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1967=100. The consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Japanese institutions through Daiwa Securities and Izumi Freres.

Now on offer is \$5 million Eurobonds from Bass Oyster, the U.K. brewer, expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

In the Eurobonds market, KLM sold 75 million guilders of seven-year notes. The issue was priced at 99 1/4 with a coupon of 6 percent—a low rate matched the total is being placed with

Some 645 companies that have issued figures so far for the second quarter showed an aggregate net income of \$2,122,500,000, an increase of 14.3 percent over the second quarter of last year.

Of special significance is the 16 percent rise achieved by 450 manufacturing companies in the group. Their net profits totaled \$1,138,200,000, compared with approximately \$984 million in the similar three months of 1971.

A combination of factors helped push the profits to the highest

Wall Street Is Continuing to Display Caution  
Despite the Spread of Economic Good News

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—A virulent and distinct malaise continues to envelop Wall Street as many investors—institutional as well as public—remain in a highly cautious mood, ignoring the wealth of constructive developments in both the domestic economy and the international arena, and fastening their attention instead on the potential problems of 1973.

Not even the bountiful harvest of durable corporate earnings, and the abundant evidence of an expanding economy, nor the renewed spirit of cooperation and accommodation in international monetary matters has distracted and buoyed the financial markets in recent weeks.

But while the pendulum of investor sentiment has swung sharply to the pessimistic side, there has been no similar shift of business and consumer attitudes. They remain quite strong—and for solid reasons.

Recent domestic economic developments have been quite heartening, even though they have evoked a particularly responsive reaction in the financial markets. This was particularly true with respect to the gratifying quality of second-quarter corporate earnings, which proved to be even better than the high expectations of analysts and economists.

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A combination of factors helped push the profits to the highest

levels for any quarter in several years. Profit margins, in many instances, have been improved, with cost-cutting and tight controls on every aspect of operations, perhaps the major contributors. And investment tax credits have added substantially to the final tally.

As for the outlook for the final half of the year, the consensus is that earnings will be good, but that the percentage of improvement over last year might not be

startling. And the prospects for 1973 indicate further gains, although not as sharp as those recorded this year.

Not unexpectedly but quite convincingly, economic data for June and the first six months of the year have depicted what economists have been saying all along: A broad and vigorous expansion is indeed under way and gathering momentum. No matter what the outcome of this year's elections, further growth in the

economy seems assured well into next year from the impetus of stimulative forces.

With all the good news, it is somewhat puzzling that the financial markets have continued to fare so poorly. The basic reason is not skepticism over the fundamental strength of the economy, but rather concern with the possible difficulties foreseen for next year.

The stock market, meanwhile, despite a sharp upturn on Friday, closed generally lower, rather slow trading last week. The closing rally, however, limited the week's losses in the leading market averages.

A total of 1,042 issues on the New York Stock Exchange showed declines for the week, while 670 had plus signs and 210 were unchanged. New lows for the year were touched by 390 issues and new highs by 55.

The Dow Jones Industrial stock average declined 1.31 to 920.45; the New York Times combined average was down 0.47 to 599.51; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock combined average edged 0.14 to 106.65, and the stock exchange composite dipped 4.18 to 58.84.

## Turnover Increases

Turnover on the Big Board increased to 76.9 million shares from 69.3 million the week before.

Occidental Petroleum's volume soared to an astounding total of 5,710,800 shares as speculative interest in its shares also boomed. The stock rose 3 7/8 to 15 3/4 after trading at its yearly high of 18 1/4.

What turned Wall Street's spotlight onto Occy was the announcement of a trade agreement between Occy and the Soviet Union. However, a reassessment of the near-term profit potential in this pact triggered some profit-taking.

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Basking in reflected glory, Canadian Occidental Petroleum stock was the most actively traded last week, and it gained 3 3/4 points to close at 12 7/8. The story was in the headlines—the deal made by parent Occidental Petroleum to supply know-how and equipment to Russia. This led to 502,100 shares of Canadian Occidental changing hands.

Even with this show of strength, the Amex index was down 0.17 for the week at its Friday close of 58.75. Volume was lighter at 16,537,000 shares, compared to 15,547,000 the week before.

In the over-the-counter market, the trend was much the same: A downturn took the NASDAQ Industrial index down to 135.12, a drop of 1.67 for the week.

By the end of the week, the sharp rise in Canadian Occidental's shares was propped up by some good earnings—44 cents a share for the half ended June 30, compared to 20 cents in the year-ago period.

The second most active issue was Teleprompter, with 803,900 shares changing hands, and a final price of 37 1/4, down 1 3/4. There was some trouble early in the week for cable television stocks following a pessimistic article in a financial publication.

Champion Home Builders had 324,900 shares changing hands but managed to gain only 1/2 point, to close at 22 3/4 for the week.

Some significant movers were Bowmar Industries, up 5 1/2 to 43 3/8; Den-Tal-Ex, up 4 1/2 to 51 1/4; Soundstream, off 3 1/2 to 40; Big Ben, up 3 3/8 to 65 1/2.

In the over-the-counter market, there were some shares that moved against the trend. Ocean Drilling closed at 51 1/2, up from 49 a week ago. Neilson A stock ended at 57 5/8, compared to 55 3/8. Actively traded shares that dropped included American Express, which closed at 54 3/4, compared to 56 1/2 a week ago.

Bank stocks generally showed slightly lower prices, with the NASDAQ index at 106.81 compared to 107.80 a week ago. Insurance stocks closed at 130.97, down from 133.26.

## Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Chg
Amex	58.75	58.75	-0.17
NYSE	920.45	920.45	-1.31
NYSE Ind	599.51	599.51	-0.47
NYSE 30	106.65	106.65	+0.14
NYSE 500	58.84	58.84	-4.18
NYSE 100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 5900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 6900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 7900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 8900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9000	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9100	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9200	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9300	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9400	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9500	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9600	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9700	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9800	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9900	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10000	135.12	135.12	-1.67

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NYSE 300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 1900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 2500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 3300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 3600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 3700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 4200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 4300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 5400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 7600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 7800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
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NYSE 9300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 9900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 10900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 11900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 12900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 13900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 14900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 15900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16700	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16800	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 16900	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17000	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17100	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17200	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17300	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17400	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17500	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1.67
NYSE 17600	135.12	135.12	135.12	135.12	-1



السوق المالية

## INTRODUCING A NEW ISSUE

£500,000

3% GUARANTEED SECURED DEBENTURES

CAYMAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION LIMITED

Investing in the Prosperity of The Cayman Islands

Debentures are fully secured to 110% of their face value by mortgages and/or cash deposits with the trustee.

Debentures are immediately guaranteed by the Cayman Islands Government.

Subscriptions up to 70% of the issue amount will be accepted in U.S. dollars, British pounds, and Swiss francs.

Subscriptions accepted in non-sterling currencies will be repaid at maturity in such currencies.

Principal Underwriters: Interbank House Group

Interbank House, Grand Cayman, British West Indies

To Interbank House Group, SEND VIA AIR MAIL, INTERBANK HOUSE, GRAND CAYMAN, BRITISH WEST INDIES

I understand you are the principal underwriter for the above issue and I agree to subscribe to the issue in the amount of £500,000.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

## Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

Abco 8 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 9 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 10 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 11 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 12 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 13 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 14 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 15 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 16 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 17 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 18 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 19 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 20 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 21 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 22 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 23 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 24 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 25 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 26 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 27 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 28 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 35 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 36 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 37 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 38 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 39 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 40 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 41 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 42 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 43 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 44 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 71 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 72 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 74 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 75 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 76 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 79 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 81 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 82 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 83 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 84 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 85 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 86 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 87 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 88 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 89 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 90 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 91 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 92 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 93 1/2 107 104 107

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

Abco 8 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 9 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 10 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 11 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 12 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 13 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 14 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 15 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 16 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 17 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 18 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 19 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 20 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 21 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 22 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 40 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 41 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 72 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 75 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 76 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 82 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 83 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 84 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 85 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 86 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 87 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 88 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 89 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 90 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 91 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 92 1/2 107 104 107

## Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

Abco 8 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 9 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 10 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 11 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 12 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 13 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 14 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 15 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 16 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 17 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 18 1/2 107 104 107

Abco 19 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 41 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 51 1/2 107 104 107

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Abco 55 1/2 107 104 107

Ab















